#### Mewark Adverticements. Newark Advertisements.

THIS WEEK ON OUR STAGE.

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The new farce to be acted at the Garden Thea "The Nancy Hanks," by Frank Tannehill, who has written several serviceable pieces of that kind. He is an actor, and his humor is usually connected with theatrical life, which he exploits and caricatures wildly. His principal personages in the present instance are an nious teacher of elecution, a vaudeville actress, two stage-struck girls, and their followers. An infant waif, an aged chaser of soubrettes, a bankrupt nobleman, an intrusive Sheriff, and a fellow who has to wear a disgulse of women's attire are among the figures which Mr. (Tannehill brings into his fun. The scenes are in this city. There are incidental longs and dances. Marie Jansen, who is usually diverting in any congenial rôle, is assigned rith seeming suitability to the part of "a poplar-priced vaudeville artiste with a heart in the right place." Mr. Tannehill is in the cast, and so are F. W. Caldwell, F. Harvey, Clayton White, Harry Beresford, Emma Dunn, Pauline

Retcher, Jessie Bradbury, and Mrs. Tannehill. The Star will offer "Miss Philadelphia," although it is practically a version of a piece used further up Broadway last year. It min gles comedy, farce and extravaganza. The renearnated spirit of William Penn visits the places where he dwelt when formerly on earth d finds them greatly changed since he knew them. This conceit is carried out with the full ntention of making fun out of the follies and foibles of the time. Among the performers will Elvia Croix Scabrooke, Queenie Vassar, Will H. West and C. S. Fitzgerald.

The week's play at the Harlem Opera House is "Never Again," the farce which Henry Guy Carleton adapted from the French and which was one of the Frohman productions last year at the Garrick, when it had a prolonged success That the cast has not been permitted to fall off is proven by the retained names of Fritz Williams, May Robson, E. M. Holland, and Grace Kimball. That means good acting.

The Grand Opera House is bound to have ex

tremely boisterous mirth by means of "A Hot Old Time," in which the fun is so violent as to sweep away all sensitive opposition. Edgar wrote this farce as a means of transfer ring the Rays from vaudeville to something like company of grotesque comedians is kept in antics during three laughable hours.

The week's play at the Montauk is "Cumberland '61," which thus gets to Brooklyn very soon after its long run in New york. It is a romance of West Point and the Kentucky Mountains, with the war serving only as a background for its scenes of more sentimental contention. Precisely the same outfit of actors and scenery that commanded praise at first, and which was a factor in the success of the Pitou production, is still retained.

The change of bill at the Irving Place in yolves a return to comic opera in the form of "The Model," a Suppe work, in which Julie Kopacay will have the le-ding part. This play will fill out the week, except that "William Tell" will be given on Tuesday afternoon, and three short pieces on Friday for a New Year's eve entertainment.

The adventures of Alaskan gold seekers will be illustrated at the Columbus this week in "The Heart of the Klondyke," a drama which has made its mark with the multitude downtown, and therefore should interest east side Harlemites. It is not, as has been mistakeniy printed, a version of "The Heart of the Rockles," That piece is being prepared for revival by Davis & Keogh, who say that it bears no

Harlemites. It is not, as has been mistakenly printed, a version of "The Heart of the Rock-tes." That piece is being prepared for revival by Davis & Keogh, who say that it bears no resemblance to the Klondike piece.

There is a change of plan at Daly's, owing to the failure of "Number Nine," Mr. Daly is not prone to keep dead matter on his stage. He pieced out last week with "The Taming of the Birew," thus calling Ada Rehan back into service, but she is now to rest again though it.

price; but she is now to rest again, though it is hoped that she will be able to appear in a forth-coming production of "The Merchant of Ven-ice," which is to be the winter's Shukespearean production at this theatre. "The Gelsha" will be performed this week.

Several of the current plays will end with the year, so far as their New York engagements are concerned. "A Ward of France" was intended for two weeks only at Wallack's, but its success would warrant a much longer stay, and a third week has been conceded by Charles Frohman from the time held by him for the ensuing production. So the Klaw & Erlanger historical melodrama will be repeated until Saturday pight. Maurico Barrymore has recovered and again playing the pirate. "The Salt of the Earth " is to follow.

John Drew's annual term at the Empire will expire with the present week. "A Marriage of Convenience" has served him so well that he has not had to bring out a second piece. He has "One Summer's Day" and "The Liars" ready in hand, however, and will give the former to us later in the season at Wallack's, keeping the latter over until next full. The Empire stock company will take possession of its home after his departure and produce Paul M. Potter's 'The Conquerors" as the first in a series of new

Nathaniel C. Goodwin is another actor who will bid us adicu.for a while next Saturday night. He, too, has prospered so well with one play that a second has not been required, though he has several in readiness. "An American Citizen" is, all points considered, the best comedy for his purposes that he has ever used in New York. purposes that he has ever used in New York.

His successor at the Knickerbocker will be Julia
Marlowe, from whom we shall get repetitions of
foles now in her repertory, and a new one in
'The Countess Valeska.

Harry Conor and his companions in "A
Stranger in New York" will be strangers to

Stranger in New York" will be strangers to New York after this week, and take away their fun to other cities. They have amused us im-mensely with their caricatures, songs, dances, and farcical foolery, all of which is quite in the true Hoytian vein of humor. A week from to-morrow "The Governors," in which Comedians Ward and Vokes are on a tour, will come to this theatre.

this theatre.
This is the sixth week of "The Princess and the Butterfly" at the Lyceum, and as yet no this theatre.

This is the sixth week of "The Princess and the Butterfly" at the Lyceum, and as yet no need has arisen for a successor to that come iy of contemporaneous fashion. In this piece we have the unusual case of two "leading" actresses in about equally important roles. Mary Mannering as the wilful Italian, and Julie Oop as the Princess, figure without real rivalry, because the characters assumed are neither similar nor conflicting. Mr. Courtleigh is making his mark as the butterfly wooer.

Peterial with spacious scenes, active with aumerous characters, and exciting with unusual opisodes. "The White Heather" is a truly big granicite show at the Academy of Music, it seems to recommend itself particularly during the holiday season to the young people who abound in the matinee assemblages. A fact to commend is that the performers are a very able set. Reliance is not placed penuriously on the spectacular stractiveness of the representation. The acting is excellent.

The acting is excellent.

Mande Adams is not to be dis origed at the Garries for a long white. Probably she will remain there until the very end of the season. She has just bassed the hundredth performance of The Little Minister," the diverting value of which, as developed by her and a first rate company, is beyond what could have been antici-

many Rice achievements in the same line.

The only change to note in the performances of "The French Maid" at the Herald Square is the enlistment of Adele Archer in the company. She sings two solos and has a duet with Mr. Armstrong. New verses on current topics are to be added to-morrow night to Mr. Bigelow's ballad about the animated dinner. This theatre has become thoroughly identified with musical farce, and the present example of that opular kind of diversion seems determined to hold its place a long time yet. place a long time yet.

The week between Christmas and New Year's is a time for haymaking with all-day vaudeville. and so this week's programmes are unusually extensive. Keith's performances begin a half nour before noon, but it is not till long afterward that Joseph Hart, their most conspicuous ontributor, appears. Assisted by Carrie De Mar. he will play a sketch of his own writing Hayes and Lytton remain to play a comic sketch and, with the exception of the biograph, all the rest is made up of variety innings. These are filled by Press Eldridge, Thorne and Castleton the Northerns, Burt Jordan, the Kingsley sisters, Stevens and Clark, Mascot, Mollie Killing eck, Kathleen Warren, the Renfos, Cook and

Clinton, and J. J. Sherman.

The top-line names at Proctor's are McKee Rankin and Nance O'Nelli, who are to play a short version of "Oliver Twist." Auguste Van Biene is to play his 'cello in a dramatic sketch called "An Old Love Song," and three farcical sketches that savor distinctly of the variety shows, yet that are brighter than most such bits. are done by Cawthorn and Forrester, Evans and

shows, yet that are brighter than most such bits, are done by Cawthorn and Forrester, Evans and Mills, and by the Dunns. What is put forward as a Parisian novelty and named "The Storm Dance" is a ballet with novel slectrical dressing. Other specialists are Pete Baker, Wilbur and Hill, Farrell and Stork, the Partellos, Lizzle Derious Daly, and the Collines.

Pastor's has in its roster for the first time, and naturally at the head of it, Johnstone Bennett, whose offering is the sublimated "change sketch" with which she has gone the rounds of the variety shows. Her present assistant is George W. Lesile. Specialists here are Lew Hawkins, Irene Franklin, Gus Williams, Canfield and Carleton, Viola Sheldon, Ramza and Arno, Merkle and Algere, Rochefort and May, Howley and Lesile, Campbell and Beard, and Allen and Delmaile.

The Doris Winter Circus promises some of the most novel and daring innings that can be shown in a circus ring. For this week, and particularly for its daily afternoon performances, the tastes of children have been kept in mind in arranging the programmes. Small visitors to the afternoon shows, too, receive toys to take away as souvenirs. Performances by day or night repay adult attention.

A holiday wax exhibit at the Eden Museé is a figure of Santa Claus, who sits in the outer vestibule holding a Brownie on his knes and puffing away at a cigarette. The smoke is real, some hidden mechanism keeping the tobacco alight until it is consumed, once the cigarette is set going. Picture books constitute the honus offered here for the holidsy attendance of little fook. The Marionettes continue.

Myny persons find that the mirror held up to nature at the Jonah is far superior to the real thing. Certainly the veriscope makes it possible to follow the course of the prize fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett without keener impressions of its brutality than come from pictured swate and thumns. The whole fight is projected into view three times a day.

The Pleasure Palace, the resort of vaudeville

blended, offers an unusually large number of pecialties that have never been given in the upper part of the city. It lists Gautier's hazardous inning of horse training; the circus ring manœuvres of Jessie, the baboon riger: Charles R. Sweet is its ragged planist, Helene Mora its chief vocalist: Williams and Walker and Me-Intyre and Heath are, respectively, real and counterfeit negroes, and the Castilians are its framatic sketch folk. Other innings fall to Deaves's marionettes, Pepita and Rosita, the Randalles, John Zimmer, and to the Street Arabs' Sextet.

At Weber & Fields's " Pousse Café" continues attractively, and is not infrequently enriched by a new layer or so, which can come at the top, contom or in the middle, it has Comedian Weber, Fields, and Bernard gotten up successsively as Germans. Scotchmen, and Chinamen, and besides their usual comical antics there is at times a laughable incongruity between diaat times a laughable incongruity between dialect and make up. A variety bill precedes it.
Another extension of Anna Held's stay at
Koster & Bial's keeps her there through the
performance of New Year's Day and night, and
she promises a novel addition to her inning, but
does not divulge its nature. Everything here
now is in the variety show way, the programme
including the acrobatics of the De Kocks, the
bounding wire exercises of Catecdo, Chermion's
unseemly preparations for gymnastics, and
Daisy Mayer's negro songs.
Sketch folk for the Harlem Music Hall are
Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron. Maud
Beal Price is an attractive monologist, and
others in the list are Conroy and McDonald,
Lara and Page, Polk and Collins, and Delmore
and Lec.

Lara and Page, Polk and Collins, and Deimore and Lec.

A vaudeville concert at the Star to-night engages Josephine Sabel, Jennie Yeumans, Elizabeth Lawrence, and Watson and Hutchins among others. One music hall, Koster & Bial's, has discontinued its Sunday evening performances, but use is made of Weber & Fields a and of the Harlem this evening. Afternoon and evening concerts are given at Proctor's Tr-atre and at the Pleasure Palace, the former reserving Helene Mora, the Angela sisters, and Charles V. Scamon; the latter resort listing Ed Latell, Alice Atherton, and Barney Fagan.

#### Entertaining a Philosopher.

From the Detroit Free Press. That was a plausible old philosopher who tramped to the back door of a Piety Hill residence the other day. The good lady of the house supplied him plentifully with food, and then felt called upon to do some missionary work while

he was eating. "My dear man and brother, why don't you try

"My dear man and brother, why don't you try
to be of some use in the world?" was her opening of the campaign.

"Why, bless you, madam, we plays our part.
These here comic bub rs you gets every week
couldn't do no bus'ness without us. We supplies nine-tenths of what them tariff fighters
calls the raw material. We helps keep the world
a-laughin' and a-gettin' fat and a-livin' longer,
as is showed by stertistics."

"That's only weak evasion," declared the woman, as her voice grew metallic. "You're
strong and see us to have some mental capacity.
Why don't you work or go into some kind of
business!"

"I thinks too much of my feller men, There's
thousands of 'em with families waitin' fur work.

"It hinks too much of my feller men. There's thousands of 'em with families waitin' fur work, and, havin' no one but meself to look after. I'm not goin' to take the bread out of their mouths. Not me. I'd ruther go hungry sometimes and be pinted out with scorn and have the dogs set on me. I can't help havin' a heart, kin I?"
"But you're not leading the right kind of a lifte at all. How did you first get into straitened circumstances?"
"By refusing to be crooked, mum. I got just as much couseience as I has heart. I done nothin' but what I thought was right, and o in' to a compertition that had no sich handican, I went broke. Now I travels and thinks and pittes them as is in hard luck."
Then the old lady withdrew gracefully from the argument by getting him another bowl of coffee, putting in an extra lump of sucar, and expressing regret that they had no more meat cooked.

umber of offers of charity from old-time business friends and declared that he would make oney enough for his family's support some way. For weeks he tramped about Newark and Jersey City seeking employment in furniture stores. His white hair and old fashioned clothes were against him in places where young men are employed. No one wanted him, and he tried to ket employment at bookkeeping. That plan also failed. One day while he sat waiting to ask a busy merchant for some sort of work, he read an article in a New York newspaper about the immigration that was setting in toward Prescott, Ariz., since the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through

He read the article over again and abandoned his effort to seek work in that store. He went straight home to the two little rooms his family occupied, and said he had decided to go to Arizona to try his luck. His wife was too ill to argue the matter and things were too desperate with the invalid daughter for her to offer an objection. When Mr. Mason told his acquaintauces that he was going to Arizona to make a fortune he was regarded with suspicion, as if

towners was seen later in a supression, and y. When it was seen later in a supression, and y. When it was seen later in the supression and consider what a rash step he was tasking. But, in spite of all arguments, Mr. Mason borrowed \$150 from a friend, and putting his ter, started for Prescent; 2:700 miles from home, without knowing what he would do when he got there.

The supression was a supression of the supression of th

and round the kind of soil he wanted hear the Santa Ana River, between the sites where the beautiful towns of Colton and Riverside have since grown up.

It is a long story full of amusing, pitiful and curious details, the story of how Mr. Williams and his family created a magnificent fruit farm in the midst of a desert. When the rough board shanty had been finished for their habitation, and when they had bought a horse and agricultural tools, less than \$10 was left with which a large family had to begin life in a lonely valley. For months ail the family slept on beds made of a heap of straw with a blanket thrown over it, and ate from boards laid across sawhorses. There was not a white person within twelve miles. Mr. Williams worked like a Trojan. He felt that this time he muss succeed, if at all. He took up a quarter section of land under the Homestead law, and with his own hands cleared and planted twenty acres of it to apricots. One who has never broken virgin soil and pulverized it to it it for fruit trees cannot understand the months of most severe inanual labor required. Then there were several years of waiting for the crops and incessant cultivation to be done. Poople who once in a while went that way in the years of the Williams family's struggle for success, say it was pitiful to see Mr. Williams, his wife and daughters, day after day in the boiling summer sun, hauling water from the Santa Ana River in a barrel on wheels and laboriously pouring a bucketful in a shallow hole about the roots of each apricot tree. That was the beginning of irrigation on the \$1,000,000 scale as practiced in southern California twenty-four years later. The family gained a livelihood in all sorts of ways. One of the girls taught school to the Mexicans down the valley toward Temescal. Another daughter did diessmaking at times for the Mexicans, who paid in corn, beef and mutton, while Mr. Williams worked with a surveying party whenever an extra man was wanted. with a surveying party whenever an extra man

mescal. Another daughter did diessmaking at times for the Mexicans, who paid in corn, beef and mutton, while Mr. Williams worked with a surveying party whenever an extra man was wanted.

In four years the trees came into bearing and in five years they were in full bearing. A score of families had moved into the neighborhood by that time, and the Williams family were quite confortable. But when the first and second apricot crops were gathered and dried, after weeks of work, there was no market nearer than Los Angeless—some fifty miles away—and that was a very poor one in those anteralirond days. So for weeks and months a chief article of diet on the family table was apricots. There were baked, stewed, desiccated, preserved apricots and pies and puddings of apricots made in a dozen different ways. Meanwhile Mr. Williams had gone into orange growing, against the advice of the incoming American families. But he had watched the climate for five years and he knew what to expect. By 1879 the scittlement at Riverside had grown and the new town of Pomona was starting. That helped things with the ploneers. In 1882 the Southern Pacific Railroad was built from Los Angeles toward New Orleans and it ran close by the Williams ranch. That brought several thousand people into the valley.

Mr. Williams sold a third of his property for \$4,000. Then he had a market for his apricots, and got several thousand dollars in one year for his yield. A few years later his ora age trees came into bearing and he got \$3,50 a box for the fruit on the trees, in 1884 his income from his apricots and oranges was more than \$7,000. He bought more land and sold it a year later at an advance of \$9,000. Then he sold his home and the orchards about it for more than \$30,000. The famous boom of southern California began in 1886, when the Santa F6 Railroad built into this region, and Mr. Williams bought and sold land at enormous profits in 1886 and 1887. In the latter years he moved to Ventura county, determined to keep out of the speculation in land that

steamboat manager. Under the pairronage of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton he had essayed politics. He was a failure at all, and, when he broke down in health, he came overland across the continent, still determined to show his more successful brothers and his children and grandchildren what was in him. The Government was making a survey of Arizona when he reached the Territory, and, in order to keep out of doors and to earn a livelihood at the same time, he became a chainman in a surveying gang at \$40 a month. That gave him knowledge that subsequently led him to a fortune. When the surveying was over, ne went down to the Tombatone mines, and by his knowledge of how to sell mining stock and draw up prospectuses for capitalists he made several thousand dollars. With that little sum he set about building a railroad from Maricopa to Phoenix. The Southern Pacific was building across the Territory from Yuma toward El Paso, and he knew that a line from Phoenix and the mines there would be necessary as a feeder to the Southern Pacific system.

With a gang of cheap surveyors, Boggs spent months in going over all the most feasible routes for a railroad north to Phoenix. It was hard work and there were constant privations on the alkali plains and among the mountain cafons. It is a wonder Boggs did not break down his naturally frail constitution by his labor and hardships. But he was bound to succeed this time. Finally he made up his mind as to the cheapest and ensiest route that a railroad could take from Maricopa to Phoenix. Then he called a friendly and rich stockholder to Arizona from New York and haid his plans before hin. The New Yorker saw how sensible they were med furnished the capital for securing rights of way and certain necessary but small franchises. A year or two later, when the Southern Pacific Railrond Company got ready to build to Phenix it found that Hoggs had the best route and that he had to be dealt with selfort he right of way was perfect. Then it was that Hoggs and his partner got something like \$300,000 fro

HEADLESS WOMAN'S GHOST.

It Is Terrifying Baltimore and Ohio Trainmen

at a Railroad Siding. CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 25,-Trainmen on the Baltimore and Ohio and West Virginia Central rairoads employed in this section have been frightened by the shape of a headless woman that makes her appearance at Greenwade's Siding, near Twenty-first bridge, between Cumberland and Keyser, W. Va. Freight trains are sidetracked there, and when the trainmen are waiting a headless woman emerges from an old cuivert or bridge and walks up and down the track. Whenever any of the men attempt to follow her she disappears. One railroad man was so badly frightened that he left the service of the road. Others say that if the headless woman keeps up her anties they, too, will quit. One railroad m.n. whose reputation for truth has never been questioned, says that a night or two ago he crawled under the locomotive to avoid seeing this headless object. The men declare that the ghost can be seen almost nightly. Last night two tratumes on the Baltimore and Ohlo, who live here, were frightened by the spectre and went to work this morning with great reluctance. waiting a headless woman emerges from an old

than I can say, but I have no complaint to

make. "The first I knew of his presence was when I was awakened by the noise of a frightful growl. a scuffle and the yells of the man whom the iaguar had seized. As I started up in the hammock, at the same time grabbing hold of my gun, which rested by my head, I saw, dimly in the darkness, the jaguar dragging the man from among his comrades, and the llaneros, wakened by the uproar, springing to their feet. Realizing instantly what was the matter, they attacked the jaguar with knives, machetes clubs-anything they could get hold of most quickly-and so boldly that the beast quit his prey, made one savage dash among his assailints, leaving sad marks of teeth and claws in two of them, and then sprang into the forest. With all the men about the jaguar I could not safely use my gun, and the creature got away.

"I dressed the wounds of the man whom the aguar had seized-he had one raking blow of

"I dressed the wounds of the man whom the jaguar had seized—he had one raking blow of five claws across the side of his head and the creature's teeth had met in the flesh of his right snoulder—and then, having posted a sentinel against the jaguar's coming back, we turned into our blankets and slept till morning. With davlight we saw by his trail that the jaguar was wounded and lame. Following the tracks, we found the beast in a thicket half a mile away, completely disabled for mischief by a machete cut across one hind leg, and I shot him without difficulty.

"I had one or two experiences in hunting the jaguar before the time came for one of the creatures to hunt me. In hunting et tiger, llaneros with their machetes and lassos and a pack of tiger does fixered, making the sport an exciting one, with no more danger than served to give zest to the affair—though I saw a llanero get badly clawed in the business, and several dogs were killed. I was travelling alone on horseback between San Filadelfo, in the panupas country, and Caracas yhen I had any most unpleasant adventure with a Jaguar. At the ranch of Don Ernestius Monacaballo, about 200 miles from the capital, I made the acquaintance of Capi. Nicanor Cortez of the Venezuelan Army, who was riding in the same direction as myself, and we agreed to travel in company. It was a stretch of rough semi-mountainous country that we had to take the recond day, and night overtook us on the trail. Our iorses were pretty well beaten out, and it was dangerous to try to put them over so rough a trail in the darkness, so we stopped at cita-op of trees, hobbled our horses and turned them loose down a little grassy valley, ate the remains of our noonday lunch, and prepared to pass the night as confortably as we could. We had heard many stories of the mountain jaguars which abound in this region, and we slung our hammocks between tree trunks as high as possible, so as to be above reach should one of these animals try to spring up at us from the ground, and the trees to which we fast

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from his breast near the left shoulder was the basket hilt and half a foot of the blade of Cortez's sword. The rest of the weapon was buried in the creature's body.

"It is a mountain tiger—a panther tiger the Rancros call it, said Cortez, calling my attention to the shape of the creature, which was that of a huge panther, although the skin had the jaguar spots. They are the worst of all the tigers.

"It was easy to see, though he displayed the feeling in a modest way, that the officer was

A planter when the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room the ground, and the trees to which it is room to a plant for my not room, and the plant for the call for the call family, runs rapidly up to the call of the call for the call family, runs rapidly up to the call of the call family, runs rapidly up to the call of the call family, runs rapidly up to the call of the call family, runs rapidly up to the call of the call family for the call of the call family for the call of the call of the call family for the call of the call family for the call of the call

PEOPLE'S NAMES.

Many, More or Less Common, That Belows to Familiar Things. A man who was talking about men's names said he guessed there would be found in the directory Rain, Hail, and Snow, but he thought no Sleet; another man thought that Sleet would be found there, too; if not S, I, double e, t, Sleet, S, I, e, a, t, Sleat, anyway.

The next time the first man got near a directory he looked. He found Rain, and H, a, I, e, Haile, and Snow, a number of them, but no Sleet, nor any S, I, e, a, t, Sleat.

It is a familiar fact that there are many people who bear the names of colors; there are Greens, Browns, Biues, Purples, and so on; and then there are Longs and Shorts, and there are Streets and Alleys. The seasons are well represented in names; there are Springs and Summers, and Winters; and as to divisions of time, Weeks is a not uncommon name, nor is Day, and there is a name Days.

The name of Frost is familiar, as is also that of Stone, and it would be easy to think of many names borne by people that belong to familiar things. directory Rain, Hall, and Snow, but he thought

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